





## Animations.

## DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, CHEMISTS,

## MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

THE Water used is absolutely pure and bright.

The Factory is fitted with a Steam Plant of the most efficient and powerful type specially made to any order.

The process of manufacture is under the continuous supervision of a qualified English Chemist.

The following are manufactured daily:—  
AERATED WATER, SELTZER,  
SODA WATER, LITHIA,  
LEMONADE, SARSAPARILLA,  
GINGER ALE.

PHOSPHOZONE:  
DAKIN'S PHOSPHOZONE:  
A Delightful Tonic Beverage of agreeable colour and pleasant fruit flavour.

It is daily increasing in popularity, and where a pleasant stimulant beverage, free from alcohol, is required it is unsurpassed.

It may be drunk with positive benefit at any time by Children or Adults.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,  
LONDON—HONGKONG—AMOI. [13]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY is replete with the best Machinery, embodying all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water supply, to secure which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying us with 3,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in a position to compete in quality with the best English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfeit Order Books supplied on application.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG," and all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER  
SODA WATER  
LEMONADE  
POTASH WATER  
SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER  
SARSAPARILLA WATER  
Tonic Water  
GINGER ALE  
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that are dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing AERATED WATER, as such bottles are never used again by us.

WATSON'S  
PURE FRUIT CORDIALS.

Prepared from the Juice of the finest selected Fresh Fruit.

Raspberry Black Currant  
Strawberry Red Currant  
Damson Orleans Plum

Pine Apple  
Mellin's Cherry  
Lime Fruit, &c.

A table-spoonful (more or less according to taste) added to a tumbler of plain or aerated water forms a delicious beverage. The addition of Wines or Spirits produce excellent and piquant results.

Price, 75 Cents per Bottle, or \$7.50 per dozen Case Assorted.

RASPBERRY SYRUP Price, \$1 per Bottle.  
STRAWBERRY SYRUP  
RASPBERRY WINE

For imparting a delicious flavour to AERATED WATERS, SUMMER DRINKS, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China for MONTSEKAT LIME FRUIT JUICE CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, China, and Manila. [15]

THE Singapore Free Press hears that Lt. Pritchard, of the 88th Regt., is invalided home owing to an attack of fever. In him the regiment loses for a time an officer who has always taken the keenest interest in the shooting of the men (sic).

TO-MORROW morning between 9 and 10.30 o'clock the steam-launch carrying the Bebel flag will call alongside any vessel holding certificate C, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning about 12.30.

Mr. HENRIK HEATON, M.P., left England in the *Britannia* on the 18th ult. for a tour round the world, mainly, as might be expected, on a postal inquiry. He will go first to Ceylon, thence by Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Japan to San Francisco. We must put him on friend Alfred's track.

A TENOR singer in an opera troupe now at Manila—a Señor Clara—did not satisfy the requirements of the public, and had a bad time in consequence. An operation on his throat, however, has so improved his upper notes, according to the *Comercio*, that he is nearly laid up every night through the battery of bouquets he has to undergo.

THE *Natal*, which left here with the homeward mail on the 30th ult., only reached Saigon at 3 p.m. on the 3rd, being hoisted for thirty-six hours in a tremendous typhoon. She lost her mainmast, foremast, and several boats, and her sail was completely deluged. She has gone into dock at Saigon. She will take ex-king Theebaw, of Burma, to Pondicherry, together with Prince Mye-goon, when she has retired.

In October the Primitive Methodist chapel at Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, was burnt down, and only the front and the two side walls were left standing. Before the conflagration occurred a marriage had been arranged to take place at the chapel between a young man and a young woman resident in the town. In spite of the disastrous event that had happened the wedding party assembled on the spot at the appointed hour, and a space inside the doorway having been cleared, the ceremony was celebrated amidst the ruins.

LI HAN-CHANG, the new Viceroy-elect of the Liang Kuang, was last heard from at Nan-bung, a city seventy miles distant from Canton. He is travelling at the rate of some ten or twelve miles a day, in his sedan-chair, and most probably will arrive at Canton on the 13th inst. The extensive building known as the "Huang Hua Kuan" or Imperial Residence, in Canton, has been fitted up for the new Viceroy's reception until the time he enters the Viceroyal Yamen which is now being repaired for his use. This, we are informed, will be on the 20th inst.

A HOME OPINION.—We can well understand the irritation that many of the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank feel at the recent losses sustained through the acts of their agent at Lyons. No words can magnify his dishonesty, but surely the directors might take a hint from the lesson received. What is urgently required is an able inspector, who will be able to oversee all the current work. Perhaps as the business is so extensive, two such appointments would not be amiss, and the few thousands a year that would be necessary for salary and travelling expenses would be well repaid by the greater hold the directors would have over the business. It would give them a grip they appear to lack at present.—*London and China Express*.

At the Singapore Police Court, on the 30th ult. two sailors—John Mitchell and James Doyle—were brought up charged with attempting to set fire to the British ship *Annie M. Law* in Batavia Roads on the 19th August last. James Doyle pleaded guilty, while Mitchell said he knew nothing whatever about the occurrence. Mr. Nanson, who prosecuted, said that he had come to the conclusion that no conviction could be obtained against Mitchell. Doyle said he set fire to the ship because he had been ill-treated. The Magistrate said that he might consider himself fortunate that his case was heard before a Court of two Magistrates. If sent to the Supreme Court he might have received a sentence of ten years' penal servitude. He would sentence him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Mitchell was discharged.

THE special correspondent of the *Daily Courant* in Holland notes that the tobacco market there shows an abnormal state of things, owing to so much inferior and middling leaf being on sale. As matters now stand, buyers only know good or bad brands. What little of the former is in the market fetches very high prices, much too high indeed. The latter brings far too low prices. Less importation of inferior kinds naturally suggests itself as remedy, but, unhappily, most planters do not see it in that light. They set store by getting in the heaviest crops possible. When quality does not offer a good return, they try to get in quantity. The latter profit, however it might have, answered in the past, will not do now. Quotations are far too low for inferior sorts. The only chance of commanding the market arises from steady improvement in quality, especially on estates where the tobacco falls short in burning power. This deficiency accounts for much of the inferiority characterising Sumatra tobacco. Burning quality, however, is the strong point of the Borneo article, which is said generally to miss fineness, elasticity, and gloss of leaf.

By late advices we learn that His Excellency Wang Wen-shan, now Fu-tai of Hunan, has been appointed by the Emperor to be the Governor-General of the Yunnan and Kweichow provinces. The new Viceroy is a native of a small town, celebrated for the beauty of its rustic scenery, called K'ah-ding, about twelve or fourteen miles from the "Model Settlement" of Shanghai. The appointment is an important one, inasmuch as the province of Yunnan touches Tonquin on the South-east and the Shan States of Burma on the West.

As the Viceroyal seat is at Yunnan-fu, the capital of Yunnan, the new Viceroy will have much to do, as regards the commercial intercourse between the Chinese and French traders on the borders of Tongking. His Excellency, however, from his knowledge of foreigners arising from the proximity of his native town to Shanghai during his earlier years, and latterly in the capacity of a member of the Tongkai Yamen, will have no difficulty in dealing with any questions of trade that may arise in his jurisdiction between native and foreign traders. We are glad also to record that Wang Wen-shan has always had the reputation of being favourably inclined to the advancement of Western Sciences, which may be seen from the fact that both his sons have had some sort of English education, and that he had intended one of them to go abroad and study mining engineering in the United States; but was only prevented from doing so by a serious malady attacking this son as he was about to start on his journey.

His Excellency has also been very busy in the matter of the iron-hearted T'ien-Yu-yin who died in harness lately, and to whom was attributed the unenviable name of having been the prime mover of the scheme in which Margary, of the British Consular service, was murdered by a number of so-called bandits, whilst journeying through Yunnan in an endeavor to find a trade route through Yunnan, the Shan States, and British Burma, in 1875.

SIR Frederick Roberts, in his speech at the conclusion of the Simla Rifle Meeting, made particular mention of the wonderful performance of Private Phillips, 7th Dragoon Guards, who shot of a possible 35 (seven bulls-eyes, at each range) made at 200 yards, 3; and at 600 yards 3; a total of 102 out of a possible 150, which Sir Frederick described truly as "a magnificent shooting."

THE inquiry into the fire which occurred in a pawnshop at Queen's Road, West on Tuesday morning was held by Mr. Woodhouse, this morning at the Magistrate's. After taking some evidence from the emps 4, his Worship adjourned the inquiry until Monday the 11th inst. to enable the production of the books of the pawnshop to be made and last night the attendance of the Insurance Co's Agents.

THE other morning as a Kling man was driving a bullock cart laden with charcoal along Canal Road, Singapore, the shaft snapped off close to the cart. The cart fell over on top of the driver, knocking him down, and he was buried under the charcoal. The Chinese bystanders, instead of rendering assistance, convulsed themselves with laughter at the unfortunate Kling's predicament. Other Klings went to the scene, and the man was rescued, when it was discovered that he had a broken leg.

WE (*Chinese Times*) understand that the Peking Scratch Races, postponed from Saturday last (19th October) in consequence of the death of Mr. Onis of the Spanish Legation, came off on the day following week, and are said to have been a great success, so far at least as the winning jockey was concerned. The winner, a horse named "The Peking," is said to have cleared the whole meeting! Our Peking friends are, however, so shy of having their amusements bruited abroad, that no particulars of the events have reached us.

TWO coolies living at Jardine's Bazaar were charged by another coolie, this morning at the Police Court for assault on the 7th inst. It appeared that the affair arose out of the complainant's refusing to pay one dollar to a society "for mutual assistance in case of fights," the headman of this society being a man named Ng Tim, one of the head coolies employed at the China Sugar Refinery. Mr. Woodhouse remanded the case until Wednesday for the arrest of a third defendant. Mr. Ho Wyson appeared for the defendants.

THERE is now being prepared a new expedition in search of the North Pole. It is under the direction of Dr. Nansen, and differs in conception from all that have gone before. A Norwegian crew will set forth in a single small ship now being built for the adventure. Dr. Nansen will, at the outset, eliminate the word "retreat" from his vocabulary. He will use the ship to carry the party as far north as possible, and when it reaches the fittest point it will be abandoned. The hardy Norwegians will thereafter push on with boats and sledges, establishing no depot for provisions and providing no base of retreat. They will set their faces northward, and go on till they find the Pole.

A SAIGON correspondent writes—"Saigon is ruined! To-morrow (5th Nov.) a lot of Chinese boats will be declared bankrupt, and the Government is something like a million and a half to the bad." There seems to be something in the statement, as to bankruptcy, for search was made on the 30th ult. morning, by virtue of a warrant counter-signed by Mr. Viceroy, Acting Consul for France here, for a prominent Saigon merchant who had evaded his creditors and was supposed to be on board. He was not found, however.—We note, from the *Journal Officiel* of French Indo-China, that the total imports for the first six months of this year amounted to just under twenty million francs—three and a half millions less than in the corresponding period of 1888, and the total exports amounted to 27,600,000 francs, as against 43,850,000 in the first half of 1888. There was a decrease of rice exports amounting for fifteen millions.

OWING to recent events no prison has of late attracted more public attention than Working Convict Prison. In it are incarcerated two of the most noted prisoners of late years—namely, Mrs. Maybrick and Mrs. Gordon Ballie. Mrs. Ballie and Mrs. Maybrick are of entirely opposite types of womanhood. While the former is a very dashing and stalwart figure, the latter is slender and shrinking in demeanor. Both prisoners wear their hair dressed in the manner laid down by the rules of the prison, and the effect is especially apparent on Mrs. Gordon Ballie, whose attractions were greatly enhanced by the manner in which her hair was usually worn. The prison dress is a great leveller; but women who have moved among the upper classes are easily poked out by their bearing. In many cases their bad faces and dejected demeanour are inexpressible touching. Both Mrs. Maybrick and Mrs. Ballie are in excellent health. Mrs. Maybrick is now in the probation class, or, otherwise, undergoing solitary confinement.

THE position of the tea trade at the present is unique, or nearly so. China teas have, writes the *Financial News*, for several years been deteriorating in quality, most of the really choice tea produced being immediately bought at the opening of the Hankow season for Russia, at prices which are prohibitive to English buyers. The Chinese, in allowing this English buyers, their crops, permitting their tea to be reprocessed in our markets by thin and indifferent qualities, have till now largely ignored the weighty competition which has arisen on the part of India and Ceylon. The visible stock of China tea, including that announced by telegram to be about, is about 17,000,000 lb. short of the estimate. From India we have received about 2,000,000 lb. less than last year, instead of about 5,000,000 lb. more, as was estimated, and of Ceylon tea the deliveries were last month absolutely double the imports, while very small further shipments are coming forward. Last year it was calculated that 7,000,000 lb. less tea of all kinds was imported into this country than was actually consumed.

As if no alteration takes place—and it seems hardly likely there will be any—in the output from China, it is probable that this year the imports of tea will be some 25,000,000 lb. short of the quantity actually required for consumption. In spite of this shortage of supplies, common China Congon is almost as low in price as it has ever been known, and had it not been for the terminal market values, would probably have fallen further. This deficiency in the supply of common tea, at all events for some months to come, has lately attracted attention, and prices are steadily tending upwards. The wholesale trade, the grocers and the picket firms, have long been accustomed to replenish their stocks whenever they needed, and to find plenty of any kind of tea just for the asking; but now that the shortcoming of common tea is apparent (the grades they mostly depend on to enable them to keep the low quotations they are accustomed to advertise), they must lay in stock, even at the advance. We are under the impression, from all that can be gathered, that some people who are always on the lookout for opportunities of this sort have already commenced operations in tea. These, if the signs of the times are to be depended upon, may shortly place this market in a similar condition to that of the cotton market in Liverpool, only the operation will be based on much tender grounds, and will be justified by the easing conditions of supply.

A CAREFUL examination at the wreck of the *Hattie M. Tappin* to-day, shows that her cargo of valuable billon wood remains intact, principally in from 3 to 3½ fathoms of water, and within 150 feet of the shore.

THERE will be drill at the Hongkong Volunteers' Headquarters for efficient and recruits on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. It is proposed to form an Ambulance Class under Surgeon Cantlie, to be held at Headquarters on Wednesday evening. All members desirous of joining are requested to attend on Wednesday next.

THE free direct immigration of coolies from China does not yet meet the labour demand in Delhi, but the flow shows a steady increase to a satisfactory and encouraging extent. There is every prospect of the hindrances in the way being gradually removed so soon as the Chinese labouring class see the advantages of Delhi as a field for employment. The return flow of immigrants laden with savings cannot fail to work for good in this direction. From the 13th to the 24th ult., five hundred and eighty-two coolies arrived in Delhi from the Celestial Empire in four steamers. The importation of coolies from Penang has fallen to a minimum. Very few new come from Singapore.—*Courant*.

THE modifications in the system of colonising Tonquin, forecast by the *Temps* in the telegram published yesterday, and this outlined in the *Lat* and *Express*. The proposal, which is strongly advocated by M. Piquet, the Governor-General, that the European troops in French Indo-China should be diminished, and the cos also, is ably supported by the *Temps*, the best informed French journal on the subject of Indo-China. The delta is now quite pacified, and the only thing is to keep in check the marauding bands which have been driven to refuge in the mountains bordering on the Chinese frontier. It has been found that the European troops have had little success in dealing with these refractory individuals in comparison with that attained by the native levies. It is therefore proposed, with every reason, that a strong native levy should be formed for police purposes in the mountainous districts, and the same gradually cleared of the piratical bands. The Europeans should be maintained at certain spots in the delta, where they would be properly housed, and fairly maintain their health. They would thus not have the active work to perform in a bad climate, but would be there as an effective check to any larger movement the pirates might contemplate.

CAPTAIN Roberts sends the following letter to the *N.C. Daily News*, accompanied by diagrams fully illustrating his meaning:—"My letter of 29th October relative to steering rudderless vessels, was unproductive of an aquatic picnic. My object in writing it was to obtain competent and influential witnesses to testify to the efficacy of my invention, but it failed to excite sufficient curiosity among the numerous seamen and shipowners to induce them to ask for information upon a subject which at any moment may become to them one of pecuniary interest. At your request I enclose for publication, diagrams of my method of steering a rudderless steamer, and am confident that steamboat men who are accustomed when leaving a wharf or pontoon to cant the bow by backing on a spring, will at once see the feasibility of steering by reversing a process. Having tried the method successfully, I am of opinion that the largest steamer afloat can be steered with spars fifty feet long, rigged as per plan, the diameter of the drag to be increased if necessary, by lashing two or more spars together. The plan represents a vessel 170 ft. long, steeered with two spars, 20 feet long and one foot diameter, attached to the bows with 80 feet of rope or wire hawser. To the forward end of each spar is attached about 60 feet of ratline, and a man is stationed to haul in or slack away as required.

WE note that at the Glasgow Court of Session on the 18th Sept, the notorious "Aberdeen Mill-worker's Case" came up before Lord McLaren. It was an action brought by Barbara Langlands, millworker, Aberdeen, against Frederick Wright, granite merchant there, to recover £5,500 damages for alleged breach of promise of marriage and reduction. Pursuer was successful in the Sheriff Court, and defender appealed to the Second Division, where additional proof was ordered. That proof was partly led before Lord Gifford, and in the course of the proceedings evidence was said that she was about to proceed to Hongkong to be married to Henry Sampson, merchant there. His Lordship, at the close of the proof, granted a commission to examine Henry Sampson, and on the 18th Mr. J. A. Reid, for defender, asked a commission to examine Henry Kennedy, who was understood to be the person who passed, when in Scotland, under the name of Sampson. Mr. MacWatt, for the pursuer, opposed the motion, on the ground that it was not competent for his Lordship as Lord Ordinary of the Bills to grant it, as there was averment made that Mr. Kennedy was in the county, and was likely to be Lord McLaren—He might change his name again. (Laughter.) Mr. MacWatt said that the Second Division seemed to have granted the commission so as to utilise the vacation. Lord McLaren—To give counsel and agent something to do.—After some further discussion, his Lordship granted defender's motion.

THE report of the Darvel Bay (Borneo) Tobacco Plantations, Limited, has arrived by mail. It is as follows:—"The Directors have much pleasure in informing you that the 1888 crop of tobacco raised upon the Company's property at Lahat: Data has just been sold by tender at Amsterdam at an average price of FL 1.4 1/2 per kilo, or equal to about 2s 4 1/2d per lb. all round. This result is most satisfactory and encouraging, as it not only confirms the results of the 1887 crop, but also demonstrates the fact that the property and lands of the Company are most valuable for the growth of wrapping tobacco suitable for the requirements of the Cigar trade. It is also a matter of congratulation that your Directors should have been able to realize FL 1.4 1/2, when the average valuation of all the Dutch brokers for this crop was only 94 cents. The very low valuation was due doubtless to the fact that this parcel of 371 bales represented a first crop of tobacco from Borneo offered for sale in Amsterdam, where the character of the tobacco was practically unknown. The purchasers, as is the custom in Amsterdam, offered the tobacco on the market at once, and re-sold a very large proportion to retail dealers and manufacturers at most remunerative prices, the best tobacco realizing no less than FL 3.30 cents per half-kilo, or equal to about 5s. 6d. per lb. The Directors look forward with great confidence to the future prospects of these plantations, and will spare no efforts to remedy any defect of the nature this first shipment of Borneo tobacco has developed. The Directors think it right to mention that the FL 1.4 1/2 secured for this Company's tobacco is much above the average price realized for the 1887 crop from any district in Sumatra, according to the published returns, which not only enhances the value of this Company's properties and lands, but shows that their plantations can produce most valuable and high-priced tobacco. Recent telegraphic advices from the manager in Borneo report that the 1889 crop is now being placed in the drying sheds, and is looking very well. The London Stock Exchange daily granted a settlement and quotation on the 15th July last."

JOURNALISTIC enterprise is not wanting in Tonquin. With the new year a new paper will be started in Saigon under the title of *Le Progress de Saigon*.

WE learn that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. make no charge for taking the nine members of the Hongkong Cricket Club to Shanghai and back, and that the Telegraph Companies were equally generous in wiring the results of each day's play.

THE rapidly-growing feeling against the privileged classes in England has brought into popular use the old song, beginning:—

My lord lies out at the castle gate,  
My lady is grand in bower and hall,  
With mead and maiden to cringe and wait,  
But John of the shilling must pay for all.

THE scholars' strike which originated at Hawick and spread thence to Greenock, Glasgow, Govan, and Port Glasgow, extended to Aberdeen on the 2nd ult. In the latter town a large body of scholars paraded the streets of the town and howled for free education.

THE surgical mind in Paris, says the *N. Y. Herald*, is somewhat on the pivot with regard to the best anesthetic. Practitioners are less satisfied with chloroform than they were, and they do not care for ether. Mr. Regnaud recently communicated to the Academy of Medicine the results of his experiments with a mitigation of chloroform much praised by Spencer Wells. This is a mixture of four parts of chloroform to one part of methyl alcohol. M. Polillon, who has used this body, regards it as preferable to pure chloroform for women, but not so good for men. M. Le Fort reported that he had used the methyl chloroform only for six years, and that he found it preferable because it scarcely ever provoked vomiting.

SUPREME COURT.  
IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Acting Chief Justice Fielding Clarke.)

The adjourned Criminal Sessions were formally opened this morning, and then again adjourned until Monday. The case of the steamer *Tapan*, in which four boatmen are to be indicted with stealing a quantity of opium, and then setting fire to the vessel, was to have been called, but the vessel had not arrived.

CRICKET.  
HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB V. A. AND S. HIGHLANDERS.

The Highlanders must have taken courage considerably through the Hongkong Cricket Club's luck at Shanghai, to play them to-day. The match started under very propitious circumstances at eleven to-day, and by fifteen the score was 140, for five wickets. At 4.45 without any further wickets falling, the score stood at 286, and the Club nobly retired to give the military a chance.

Less than an hour later the Highlanders gracefully succumbed to Dr. Lawson's bowling, with a total of 46 to their credit. As there was still plenty of time they continued play, and at 5.20 the wickets were drawn, Lieut. Campbell having been got out, and the total being seven.

THE following were the scores:—

THE HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.	
E. M. Blair, R.B. not out	57
S. L. Darby, C. Campbell	47
A. G. Leach (capt.), S. Davidson, E. Campbell	23
Capt. Clark, L. Lawson	10
T. P. Smith, L. C. Campbell	10
E. Blair, not out	10
Capt. R. E. Lawson	10
L. Lawson, C. Rendie, S. Capt. Clarke	17
G. H. Dymally	10
G. H. Dymally, did not bat	10
G. H. Dymally	10
Extras	10
Total	286

A. & S. HIGHLANDERS.

Lieut. Dundas, L. Lawson	0
Lieut. Kirk, L. Lawson	0
Lieut. Campbell, C. and L. Lawson	0
Captain Davidson, L. Lawson	13
Capt. Clark, L. Lawson	10
Lieut. Henderson, L. Lawson	10
Lieut. Garry, C. and L. Smith	0
Lieut. Clark, L. Lawson	0
Lieut. Rendie, C. and L. Smith	0
Lieut. Garry, not out	0
Lieut. Garry, not out	0
Extras	10
Total	46

## THE SELAMA TIN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report of the Company on the completion of the first six months' working:—

The Company's operations at the Mine being now fairly commenced, it has been decided by the Board to keep the Shareholders continually informed of the progress made in developing the Company's property, and the Secretary has accordingly been instructed, from this date onwards, to post all news of any interest at the Office of the Company. As a preliminary however to keeping the Shareholders *au courant* with the work that is being done at the Mine, it is deemed advisable to place the Hongkong Shareholders on an equal footing with those in Shanghai by communicating the accompanying letter of the Liquidators of the Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, addressed on the 24th June last to the Directors of the Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited. The contents of this letter are well known to the Shanghai Shareholders, but from the questions constantly asked the Directors of the Selama Tin Mining Company, it is evident that by far the larger number of the Shareholders in Hongkong are almost entirely ignorant of the history of the Selama Tin Lode from its discovery by Mr. HOOPER in 1885 until its handing over to the present Company.

The Directors at the same time sent a short account of the first six months' work since the registering of the Company on the 7th May last. The first step taken by the Board was to appoint Agents to represent the Company in England and to instruct them to engage, if possible, Mr. James Hooper—the Engineer who originally discovered the Selama Tin Lode when in the employ of the Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company, Limited.

Mr. Hooper's services were fortunately at the Company's disposal, and he left England on the 26th June, accompanied by two practical Miners trained to the work in the Tin Mines of Cornwall. The scene of operations was reached, and work actively begun, by the end of August. Pending the arrival of the Engineer and men, Mr. C. J. Dudgeon, formerly Secretary, during his entire career, of the Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, was persuaded, at great personal inconvenience, to pay a visit to Perak in the Company's interests; the outcome of this visit was highly satisfactory. Mr. Dudgeon having successfully carried out the wishes and instructions of the Board in every particular. The property of the Shareholders has been greatly increased since the Company's formation, and now stands as follows:—

A.—The ownership in perpetuity:—  
(1) Of that part of the Selama Tin Lode which runs through the S.W. corner of the original block of 250 acres granted to the Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company, Limited. (The alluvial portion of this concession has been handed back to the Government.)  
(2) Of a square block of 250 acres situated to the West of the Tin Mine, and Smelting Company, Limited, Port of which the

Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited, may change the "Set" if they so desire after more thorough exploration of the course of the Lode.

(3) Of a strip of ground 900 yards in length by 200 yards in breadth (conceded) to the Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited, since its formation, and to be taken up by them along the course of the Selama Lode as soon as that course has been proved by the necessary prospecting work. (The above represents a mile and a quarter of Lode in length, and it has been conceded by the Government that all Tin extracted from that part of the Lode mentioned in clause (1) shall be exempt from the State duty of \$2 per Rikha for ever; and that all Tin extracted from the parts of the Lode mentioned in clauses (2) and (3) shall be exempt from the said duty for 21 years.)

And B.—A prospecting permit over

(1) 300 acres of ground at Ulu Rambatan.

(2) 300 acres of ground at Blandah Mabuk. (Each of these districts embraces very promising indications of a Tin Lode.)

The Directors have started actual working operations by ordering the sinking of a shaft at the side of the Selama Lode to a depth not exceeding 150 feet, with the intention of driving levels later on towards the Lode and proving that it strikes down after the manner of the Cornish Lodes—that in fact the Lode exists in depth as well as in length and breadth; this work is being pushed on with the utmost vigour day and night, and the shaft is already sunk some 35 feet. A great deal of other necessary work has been also accomplished, such as road-making, jungle-clearing, boundary-making, bungalow-building, &c., &c., and the Company's operations may be now considered to be in full swing.

The Board has much pleasure in being able to state that the Perak Government has shown itself most friendly and liberal-minded towards the Company in every possible way. It may be interesting to add that the Railway is being pushed on to within a short distance of the Mine at Selama, and to quote an official communication recently received: "the further extension of the line will be to some extent influenced by the results obtained at the Selama Lode."

The expenditure up to date is something under \$25,000, a fact which the Directors hope the Shareholders will view with satisfaction. All purchases of heavy and expensive machinery have been left open until such time as the character and value of the Lode is better known.

CHANTREY INCHBALD, Chairman.

## THE EXPLOSION AT TAI-PEH-FOO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Keeleung, 15th October, 1889. An explosion and fire occurred in the Arsenal in Taipehfoo on the 10th-20th instant. The Arsenal consists of an oblong square, surrounded with a wall. Besides a yamen on the south side, it contains a dwelling-house for the Sub-Director, Mr. Butler, and the Telegraph Engineer, Mr. Hansen, on the West end; behind this is another house for the Europeans connected with the native railway service. Near those buildings was the store-house, where the explosion took place, with a great deal of military stores such as rifles, swords, cartridges, all different kinds, and a deal of kerosene. A distance from this was another store with a good deal of powder and dynamite in it, and behind all, towards the east, are the machine shops.

About 11 p.m. on Saturday night an explosion occurred, blowing the first mentioned store up entirely, and setting fire to it. In all the above-named houses all the windows, doors, and a greater part of the roofs and ceilings were broken in; all lamps smashed and a great deal of damage done. It was, fortunately, a dead calm; if the powder and dynamite godown had exploded all the Arsenal would have been destroyed, and the most part of the town of Twintai besides. Nobody dared come near the fire on account of the constant small explosions and for fear of more serious ones; besides that, I do not believe that they have a fire-engine in the whole place. Both Mr. Butler and the Chinese Director happened to be absent, but arrived in the course of the night from Tamsui, H.E. the Governor watched the fire from the city wall, and a grand sight it was; for instance, when the rockets took fire and shot up in all directions. The cause of the fire is unknown. The damage is, I hear, estimated to be about \$300,000.







